

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

## Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette.

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[No. 267]

### General Summary of News.

#### ASIA.

Our private advices from the Eastward, extend up to the 10th of October, and from these we gather the following information regarding affairs in that quarter:—

**Batavia.**—The following is an Extract of a Letter dated Batavia, 10th September, 1819, received via Penang.

"Serious disturbances seem to have lately taken place at Macassar, and tho' the Government of Batavia would willingly make us believe that it has originated more in an affair of Piracy, than a general commotion, there is reason to believe the country is far from settled. The territories of the Dutch are represented as having been invaded by a Piratical Force, and in the official report, the Commandant, who lost a leg in the action that took place, says, that he has totally routed the enemy. So far, however, from the people alluded to being Pirates, they are of that respectable and well-known class, known in the Eastern Seas as Buguese Traders, and it is to be feared that their opposition or hostility, if it may be so called, originates in the restrictive regulations which the Dutch wish to establish regarding Commerce.

The majority of these Traders have always been independent of Dutch Authority, and the policy of calling them Pirates is obvious. It is to be hoped however that the Dutch will either forego this policy, or that the Buguese themselves will be able to resist any such unjust attempt to deprive them of their liberty and rights."

**Penang.**—The following is an Extract of a Letter from Penang, dated 8th October 1819.

"Our news from Borneo is important. You are aware of the manner in which the Dutch formed their establishment at Pontiana, and of the Treaty which they entered into with the late Sultan. This Chief, for a long time held out against their schemes, and was at last only induced to admit the Dutch into his territories, on a solemn promise that his son should succeed to the throne on his death. The right of succession had been disputed, but on the Dutch undertaking to guarantee this point, the Sultan acceded, and this may be considered as the chief condition of the Treaty on their part. The Sultan died soon after the Dutch had gained admission; but our last accounts from Pontiana state, that the Pangrath Rutee, the brother and not the Son of the Sultan, (as stipulated by the Treaty) has been placed on the throne by the Dutch; and further accounts from Batavia, confirm the statement. I don't know any thing against the new Sultan, and believe him to be a very good man, and much liked by the people; but I send you the news as another example of Dutch faith. The fact you may depend upon."

**Madras.**—The last Paper of this Settlement which reached us is the Madras Courier, dated the 30th of November, and furnishes the following articles of information from that quarter of India.

**Bangalore, November 25, 1819.**—On Wednesday evening a Farewell Party was given by Colonel and Mrs. Mariott, to the Officers of the 22d Dragoons, on their approaching departure from Bangalore.

The elegant apartments of Colonel M's residence were thrown open at an early hour, and were soon filled with the beauty and fashion of this charming station.

On entering the suite of rooms, which were decorated in the most tasteful manner, one of the most striking objects was a beautiful painting, which represented Colonel Mariott taking leave of the 22d Dragoons on their marching out of the Contonments, the effect of which was heightened by the accurate delineation of the surrounding scenery.

Dancing having commenced, was kept up with much spirit until Supper, which consisted of every delicacy that the season could produce, and to which the party adjourned at 4 o'clock.

As soon as they appeared to have done ample justice to the Entertainment, Colonel Mariott addressed the Company in the following terms:—

"Allow me, Ladies and Gentlemen to request your attention for a short time to a subject in which I am aware you feel deeply interested, and before giving the toast I propose, I shall briefly state my sentiments on the occasion.

After the compliments which the 22d Dragoons have obtained from successive Governments, it would be presumption in me to imagine, that any praise which is in my power to bestow, could tend to raise that character, which has ever maintained. With few intermissions, the Regiment has for years been under my command, and the relative situations of a Regiment and its Brigadier must necessarily give him frequent opportunities of appreciating its interior economy, as well as its general conduct, which so far from ever having found it necessary to disapprove, I have invariably discovered cause to admire. The intimate connexion which has subsisted between us has enabled me to bear this public testimony, and I take the opportunity, which I fear will be the last, of expressing my feeling of affectionate admiration towards this distinguished and excellent Corps.

In the absence of many friends in the Regiment, I shall, previous to proposing the health of those present, give a toast which will embrace them all.—(General Guyn and H. M. 22d Light Dragoons.)

This speech and toast were received and drank with enthusiasm. After the lapse of a few moments, the Colonel again rose, and in very handsome terms proposed the health of Major Dawes, and the Officers of the 22d Dragoons then present, which was hailed with the same warmth of feeling as the preceding one.

Major Dawes, in rising to return thanks, expressed himself highly sensible of the honor which Colonel Mariott had done the Regiment, and assured him that nothing could ever efface it from his memory or from that of his Brother Officers individually and collectively, they would ever feel a deep sense of the kindness and attention, which they had always received from an Officer who at all times possessed their highest esteem and regard.

The Major then proposed the health of Colonel and Mrs. Mariott, a pleasant voyage to England, and that health and prosperity might ever attend them.

This, as may be supposed, was received in a manner which must have been highly gratifying to the amiable pair who ever held so elevated a rank in the estimation of all who knew them.

Several other appropriate toasts were drunk, and some excellent songs sung, when the Company adjourned to the Ball room, where the lively dance was again resumed, and kept up with surprising spirit and animation till the Party were warned to retire, by the bright streaks in the East, displaying that Morn was far advanced, when they retired to their respective homes greatly delighted with the amusements of the evening.

**Madras, Nov. 30.**—The weather continues much too fine to be seasonable, and great apprehensions are entertained for the failure of the usual rains. Not a third of the necessary quantity has yet fallen—the large tanks near the Presidency have very little water in them although the usual Monsoon season has very nearly expired, and if the change of the Moon to-morrow does not bring a change of weather, we fear we cannot reasonably expect any considerable quantity of rain. The threatening appearances which commonly at this season of the year precede a heavy fall, are still wanting, though the Moon is almost commencing its wane. In other parts of the Carnatic, we hear the rains have been more abundant.

**Bombay.**—The following paragraphs are from the Bombay Gazette of the 24th of November, the last that has come to hand.

**Hyderabad in Scind.**—Accounts from Hyderabad in Scind, mention the arrival at that place of Suja ool Moolk (or Shah Shuja) the former King of Kabul, having made his escape from his confinement with Runjeet Sing; he is stated to have arrived in a forlorn state with about forty attendants; we can hardly venture on an opi-

nion as to the political result of his escape, as Ranjeet Sing is still all powerful, and the government of Scind unable to afford him more than a temporary asylum.

The native letter, from whence this notice has been extracted, says, Suja ool Moolk was once the envied possessor of two Diamonds, that had been wrested from the treasures of Delhi, by Nadir Shah; they are well known in India, by the names of *Durris Noor*, Splendor of the Sea,—and *Kee Toor*, Mount Sinai,—in allusion to the Glory of God as witnessed by Moses.

These diamonds are now stated to be in the possession of Runjeet Sing, and we suspect are the same that formerly belonged to the King of Persia, and styled the Mountain of Splendor and the Sea of Glory; the first was valued at £145,800, and the other at £34,813.

**Double Boat.**—The double boat since applied to the steam boat, is mentioned in the 76th number of the *Annals of Philosophy*, as being the invention of Mr. Miller of Dalswinton, in Scotland. We by no means wish to detract from the well recorded merits of Mr. Miller, but merely to mention, that the double boat for the purpose of sailing was introduced into India as far back as 1766, by a Captain William Dickson, who commanded a ship out of this port for many years; he was however a mere copier, having taken it from the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands, amongst whom he had spent his youth. But he had no occasion to have gone so far, for double boats, may be seen on the coast of Malabar, at all seasons; at least the application of two boats where one will not suffice is in common use under the name of *Jongar*.

**Bombay, Nov. 24.**—The long expected ship *Carmarthen* anchored in the harbour yesterday; this ship left England so long back as the 20th of May, and has touched at the Cape of Good Hope, Isle of France, and Goa, she has brought us nothing in the shape of news that we can find; the list of her passengers will be found in our Nautical Chronicle.

**Ellichpore.**—The following appears under the head of Correspondence, in the same Gazette, and form an article sufficiently interesting to transcribe.

We have just seen the city of Ellichpore in former times apparently the capital of Berar. It is pleasantly situated between the Sarpun and Bechna rivers, which form a junction near it; these rivers probably unite about 2000 to the southward and fall into the Poor-nah river, near Durieapoor Bauble. The Poor-nah is the principal river in Berar, and abounds in large fish.

The views in the vicinity of the city are remarkably picturesque. The Tomb of Reyman Shaw Doolah, a Mahomedan Leader, and a person of much reputed sanctity, who is said to have fallen in the conquest of that part of the country from the Hindoos, is situated on elevated ground, on the banks of the river and enclosed by a stone wall, with several equidistant and octagonal bastions, on which are domes supported on small arches. The principal gateways are high and surmounted by minarets and nobut khanas of a very light and pleasing style of Mogul architecture; great part of it is shaded by immense trees, whose branches extend quite across the river, forming a grand mass of shade and foreground, well worthy the attention of students, and admirers of painting.

Many other objects are conspicuous from the south bank of the river, as the Tomb of Ishmael Khan, (the present Newab's Father) the Imaum Barra, the house of Banker Shaw, the Newab's Cypress Garden, &c. most of which places are very splendidly illuminated during the Mohurram, and on other grand occasions; and what makes these objects more pleasing, is the attention and civility that Europeans meet with in visiting these places; forming a striking contrast to the jealous and cautious suspicion by which we are received, in most other Mahomedan or Hindoo cities.

We no doubt owe all these privileges and distinctions to the present Newab Sahabut Khan, and his family, who have always held up to the natives, the dignity of the British character, by their example of friendship and attention which they shew to European Gentlemen, who visit the city; and had he that authority in the Town, which, one would think his long services to the state, and unfeigned attachment to the British, have so long entitled him to, many improvements would be made for the better, and the comfort of the inhabitants again restored; at present, many of the middling sort, and all the poor are badly off, from the high price of grain, &c.

We may expect the Caravans or Kafilahs of merchants from Hindoostan, with their Camels, Horses, and produce of Bengal and Malwa, soon at Nagpore, when I hope articles will be a little cheaper, by exchange of money and cloths, &c. from the northward, with the southern markets.

It begins to get very cold, in our latitude. I think a supply of Shetland hose, Fur Coats, Persian Caps, Chafing dishes, Cogisac, and Fribourg, would be worthy the speculation of a new Firm.

## Decision of the Vestry Question.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, presented by their Committee to the Governor General in Council, in pursuance of the Resolutions of the Meeting at the Town Hall, on the 22d of September last, is already too publicly known to need recapitulation here.—The Signatures to this Document were as follow:

J. Hayes,	H. J. Chippendale,	Wm. Arrow,
John Palmer,	H. Smith,	Jno. Lyall,
J. Pattle,	J. Hastie,	W. McLeish,
C. Tower,	R. Langley,	Henry Russell,
James Young,	F. D. Kellner,	W. P. Oakden,
G. J. Siddons,	J. Brown,	J. Middleton,
T. Plowden,	W. Richards,	C. Phillips,
P. M. Wynch,	S. Teague,	E. M. Richards,
W. P. Dampier,	W. J. Turquand,	W. Thompson,
J. S. Buckingham,	W. Blackburn,	G. Meyer,
C. D'Oyly,	S. Humphrys,	Wm. Wright,
J. Gilbert,	N. Alexander,	R. Gould,
M. W. Browne,	J. Buckland,	C. B. Churchman,
T. Bracken,	T. Jodowin,	J. Jacobs,
J. W. Fulton,	J. H. Morrell,	C. B. M. Jacobs,
G. J. Gordon,	W. Douglas,	A. Molony,
S. Hampton,	W. O. Smith,	Wm. Palmer,
G. Pollock,	J. Sewell,	J. Kelly,
P. Turnbull,	R. Ronald,	L. B. Sellors,
W. S. Beatson,	J. D. Conyers,	Jno. McDonald,
J. H. D'Oyly,	J. Higgins,	E. Barry,
G. E. Law,	M. Johnston,	J. Templeton,
A. Montgomerie,	A. D. C. W. Thorpe,	Thos. Shutter,
Augustus Pelly,	R. N. G. Abbott,	F. V. Seddon,
C. Tucker,	J. Everard,	T. Hill,
H. Parker,	J. Frazer,	A. Lomas, Lieut.
H. Williams,	Joseph Ives,	P. Watson,
G. Swiney,	John MacLachlan,	Jno. Phipps,
J. Swiney,	W. Davis,	Jos. Stapleton,
R. C. Plowden,	R. Hampton,	Thos. Lister,
G. Minchin,	Henry White,	P. G. Sinclair,
B. Fergusson,	E. Rawlston,	W. H. Twentyman,
W. P. R. Shedden,	G. A. Sheppard,	T. C. Skull,
G. Bracken,	J. Davis,	G. Driskell,
J. Young,	J. Draper,	W. W. Beck,
William Rumboldt,	P. W. Donnelly,	J. Simson,
J. Gordon,	T. Higgins,	W. J. Houth,
C. Tyler,	M. S. Staunton,	P. T. Cowderay,
H. Howell,	J. Erskine,	Wm. Sinclair,
T. Brownrigg,	J. P. Revaz,	J. Eaton,
B. B. Middleton,	F. Townsend,	J. Seagrove,
H. Palmer,	Willis Earle,	N. Baillie,
F. J. Fitzpatrick,	E. Hall,	R. Kerr,
Sam. Sweeting,	J. Burt,	J. Baillie,
P. Lumsden,	J. Smith,	W. Sturmer,
G. Becher,	R. Hastie,	P. Wilson,
W. Richardson,	W. Shanks,	C. Fordyce,
Thomas B. Scott,	J. Sutherland,	J. Harties,
G. Clark,	A. Gibson,	W. Fowles,
F. Currie,	W. Barnfield,	J. Abbott,
G. Young,	J. Connolly,	T. Christie,
G. Chisholm,	J. DaCosta,	T. Milner,
J. Webster,	C. W. Linstedt,	E. Impey,
D. Doughty,	J. Wood,	R. A. Bentley,
J. Becher,	T. Wood,	P. J. Gunter,
E. Frazer,	Jas. Hart,	G. H. Hollingberry,
J. Breen,	E. Moran, junr.	T. Scallan,
J. L. Healy,	T. P. Fearon,	A. Cumming,
J. Kyd,	W. Tate,	R. Wells,
W. S. Barnard,	H. Hailes,	C. Green,
J. Dick,	Wm. Rankin,	H. Fitzgerald,

Previous to the presentation of this Petition, a Counter Address had been prepared to hand up to the Government, which, tho' it originally bore the character of a *private* transaction—in-as-much as no public Meeting was convened for the purpose, no public notification given of such a step being in agitation, and no copy of the Address printed for examination or approval,—we may now consider as a public one, since it has seen the light for the first time in the Government Gazette of yesterday, and we accordingly print it for general information. This Document is as follows:

To C. Lushington, Esq. Sec. to the Govt. in the General Department.  
Sir,—Having observed in the Public Papers a series of Resolutions, purporting to be the sense of a large majority of a Meeting of the



Inhabitants of Calcutta, convened at the Town Hall on the 22d ultimo, for the purpose of deliberating on certain points connected with the Election of a Select Vestry, and the Regulation of the concerns of St. John's Church; and it appearing that these Resolutions are intended to form the basis of an immediate Petition to Government, for the redress of certain alleged grievances therein enumerated; We, the undersigned, request that you will submit to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, our respectful sentiments on the occasion, with the view, that the same may be taken into consideration, when the Proceedings and Resolutions to which they relate, shall be referred to the ultimate decision of the Government.

2. The object of the Resolutions, as stated in the proceedings of the Meeting, is to declare the facts of the Vestry case, the sense of the Inhabitants of Calcutta on these facts, and the measures proposed to be adopted for the re-establishment of the Regulations of 1787. These Resolutions, are numerous, and embrace a variety of topics involving questions of Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, which we do not consider ourselves competent to discuss; and which indeed we cannot perceive either the necessity or utility of discussing, knowing as we do, that it is the declared intention of Government to bring the whole matter under the consideration of the Superior Authorities at home. Under these circumstances we feel no disposition to interfere with the present mode of conducting the concerns of St. John's Church; and must therefore dissent from the Resolutions of the Meeting, as expressed in their Proceedings of the 22d ultimo.

3. Entertaining these sentiments, and confidently believing that the concerns of St. John's Church have been, and are now faithfully, and conscientiously administered by the members of the Select Vestry, we are firmly persuaded, that the conduct of these gentlemen, so far from being justly liable to the imputation of arbitrary motives, or of a nature to afford the public the slightest grounds for withdrawing from them their confidence, has been regulated throughout by the strictest sense of public duty, and is deserving of the gratitude and approbation, rather than the censure, of the Inhabitants of Calcutta.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

November, 10th 1819.

Your most obedient humble Servants,

R. Locke,	F. Sackville,	H. Shakespear,
P. Stewart,	H. Young,	B. Roberts,
R. Robertson,	J. A. P. McGregor, Lt. Cl.	D. Bryce, Lieut.
W. Walker,	James R. Barwell,	Wm. Kennedy,
W. E. Rees,	A. Galloway,	Thos. Lamb, Lieut.
Thos. Hardwicke, Col.	G. Warde,	C. T. Higgins,
Colin Shakespear,	A. B. Tod,	F. Curzon,
W. Orton Salmon,	J. W. Taylor,	H. W. Wilkinson, Capt.
J. P. Larkins,	J. Young,	A. W. Gray, Lieut.
G. Saunders,	C. Gillman,	Robt. J. Dawes, Capt.
J. W. Sherer,	J. Jameson,	R. Chase,
G. Forbes,	W. B. Bayley,	C. Paton,
W. H. Trant,	H. H. Wilson,	J. Trotter,
Jas. Nicol, Lieut. Col.	James Colvin,	D. Clark,
W. G. Patriekson,	Alexander Colvin,	P. Reirson,
John Paton,	H. Alston,	C. Stuart, Major,
C. T. Sealy,	R. Sangster,	W. Blunt,
James Atkinson,	C. Lushington,	Stephen Laprimaudaye,
J. S. Wood, Maj. Gen.	J. Hall,	D. McCulloch,
A. Lockett,	J. Nicolls,	

To the Petition of the Inhabitants, thro' their Committee, as before alluded to, the following Official Answer has been communicated by the Secretary to Government:

To Commodore J. Hayes, and other Inhabitants of Calcutta, claiming to have a right to vote in General Vestry at the election of Church Officers for St. John's, under the first Article of the Regulation commonly called Lord Cornwallis's.

GENTLEMEN, General Department.

In conformity to the commands of the Government, I have the honour to convey to you the following Communication, in reply to the Address presented by you on the 13th instant, to the Most Noble the Governor General; which his Lordship has recorded in Council.

2. The questions which arose during the past year, relative to the election of a Select Vestry, and the Regulation of the concerns of St. John's Church, received the mature consideration of Government. It appeared that the existence of a proprietary interest in the building was legally presumable, tho' the precise extent of such interest was not defined, and the individuals in whom it vested were not immediately forthcoming, Government consequently could not exert a

power of determination on the subject, without the risk of trespassing on private right. The function of Arbitrator might, indeed, have been well exercised by it, had such an intervention been sought by consent between the opposed parties. No agreement for that mutual appeal having taken place, Government deliberated on what might be the most desirable procedure relatively to such differences. The result was, as you are aware, notified to the Vestry in my letter of the 8th of January last, and measures were taken for preparing the draft of a Bill for submission to the authorities at home. That Bill had for its object the adjustment of all unsettled points, and the reconciliation of all the various interests involved in the discussion.

3. The sentiments, intentions, and expectations of the Government, of which that letter contained an exposition, have undergone no change since the above period. The draft of the Bill has for some time engaged the attention of Government, and the whole subject will, as speedily as practicable, be referred to the Honourable the Court of Directors, with an earnest request that it may be included in their early deliberations.

4. Under the course which it has been determined to pursue, it is obvious that further discussion here cannot facilitate the adjustment of the points in dispute, or answer any useful purpose—I have only therefore to signify the desire of the Governor General in Council, that no alteration may be made in the mode of electing Vestrymen which has prevailed of late years, until the decision of the authorities in England shall apply a remedy to the defects of the existing system.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Council Chamber, }  
Nov. 26. 1819, }

Your most obedient Servant,

C. LUSHINGTON, Sec. to the Govt.

To the Counter Address of those who dissented from the Resolutions of the Inhabitants, as contained in the Petition, the following Official Answer has also been communicated thro' the same channel:

To R. Locke, Esq. and other Gentlemen who have addressed the Government, dissenting from the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of certain of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, at the Town Hall, on the 22d of September last.

GENTLEMEN,

General Department. Ecclesiastical.

By direction of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, stating your sentiments on the Resolutions of a Meeting of certain of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, at the Town Hall, on the 22d of September.

2. His Excellency in Council fully appreciates the motives which influenced your procedure on the present occasion, and has commanded me to enclose for your information, a copy of the reply to an address submitted to Government, by the persons to whose resolutions your letter relates. It being the desire of the Government that the election of the Select Vestry and the regulation of the concerns of St. John's Church, should be conducted on the present footing, until the receipt of the reply to the reference which will be submitted to the authorities in England; it is almost superfluous to declare the entire confidence reposed by the Government in the integrity and discretion of the gentlemen who now compose the Select Vestry.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Council Chamber, }  
Nov. 26. 1819. }

Your most obedient Servant,

C. LUSHINGTON, Sec. to the Govt.

To these Documents, which were published in the Government Gazette of yesterday, the Editor of that Paper has subjoined the following brief remarks:

"In publishing these documents we might be permitted to give expression to a feeling of triumph. But we are not disposed to offer any observations upon the idle and scurrilous comments that have been made on the conduct we have pursued in respect to this question. We have been accused of servility, and of being the supporters of an arbitrary faction, because it was our opinion that the letter from Government of the 8th of January last, was of itself conclusive of the question at issue, and that all interference in contravention of that letter was unnecessary and could be of no avail. On this secure ground we stood, and regarded the laborious folly, that was prepared to impugn or ridicule our sentiments, with perfect indifference. The result is now known, and might have been easily foreseen. It has confirmed the accuracy of our own judgment. To those who have

been the most violent on the subject of abstract rights, and elective franchise, we simply recommend the frequent perusal of this decision of the Supreme Government."

We shall follow this temperate, and non-triumphant example, by stating, in as few words as possible, what we also think of the issue of this Question, notwithstanding the liberal and novel definition given by this writer to our notions of the Liberty of the Press, namely, that we desire only *one* side of a question to be heard, and shut the door against the other.

We remark, first, that the manner in which the Letter "to Commodore John Hayes and other *Inhabitants of Calcutta*" is addressed, is not quite so respectful as that "to it. Roake, Esq. and other *Gentlemen*, who have addressed the Government;" though the respectability of the names of the Committee, who seem to have been lost sight of, as well as the number and respectability of the Signatures attached to the Petition, might have established a claim to the same appellation at least.

Of the Answer of the Government itself, we must say that it contains no opinion whatever on the merits of the Question, as to whether Individuals, however respectable, should hold great public Trusts without being responsible to the Public for the due administration of them; or as to whether Individuals in Office could with any justice assume to themselves the right of perpetual self-election, without reference to the will of those whose Funds they were the Guardians of.

If there be certain private proprietary rights in the Church of St. John's, which the Government think legally presumable, they were unquestionably justified in being cautious how far they trespassed on such rights, particularly as their precise extent was not defined, and the individuals in whom it was vested, were not immediately forthcoming. We think, however, that the same caution was unnecessary, when they were called upon to decide on great public rights whose precise extent was defined, and the individuals in whom it was vested, were forthcoming. The distinction we mean, is this: that if certain Funds belonged to the Church, either by the gift of the original Founders of it, or by subsequent bequests given up to its uncontrolled disposal, these were private rights, in which the Public did not ask to interfere;—but, on the other hand, the current receipts of the Church, in annual charities and donations given by the Public, form a Fund which belong to the Public, until disbursed, and the election of the proper Officers for that purpose, and the power of compelling them to render public accounts of such disbursements, is, and must be a Public right, as long as the Funds themselves shall continue to be raised by contributions from the Public Purse.

But what say the Government to this?—They say rightly, that "The function of Arbitrator might indeed have been well exercised by it, had such an intervention been sought by consent between the opposed parties, but that no such agreement for mutual appeal having taken place, the Government deliberated on what might be the most desirable procedure relatively to such difference. The result was, says the Secretary, as you are aware, notified in my Letter of the 8th of January,"—the substance of which was, as we are all equally aware, that the Government declined all *authoritative interference*, and recommended the reference of the Question to the Authorities at home.

The Public will best judge, whether those who voluntarily submit their cause to the arbitration of a higher Tribunal, or those who refrain from so doing, are likely to be the most assured of the justice of their claims. This fact alone speaks volumes. It forms indeed the only ground which the Government assume in their Letter for declining to interfere, and in this they are justified, for no Arbitration can take place without the consent of both parties, which consent, the Select Vestry if they have not withheld, have at least not tendered, and the strength and the justice of their cause will be estimated accordingly.

The Government, too, at the same time that it expresses its desire that matters shall be suspended until the decision of the Authorities in England shall arrive, plainly express their opinion of the question, when they say "until the Authorities in England shall supply a REMEDY to the DEFECTS of the EXISTING SYSTEM."

Where then, we would ask, is the cause for triumph, which the Editor of the Government Gazette conceives he might be permitted to indulge in? Not surely in the disclosure of the fact, that the Government could not arbitrate in a matter in which one party had not given its consent to abide by their decision. Not either in their acknowledging that the Defects of the Existing System required the application of a Remedy. Yet we can find nothing else that admits of it.

We trust that it will not be called either "idle scurrility" or "laborious folly"—when we say that it is downright servility to say of any question that whatever answer was given to it by a Government that answer must be just, or ought to be conclusive. The answer of the Government, which the Editor thinks was so conclusive of the question at issue that all interference in contravention of it, could be of no avail,—that answer, we say, declined all *authoritative interference*, and recommended a reference at home. If a recommendation of any Government upon a question on which it acknowledges it has no right to decide, be *conclusive*, we might indeed pride ourselves upon the purity of the age in which we live; but while we have the example of our own country, the purest and the most free of all nations perhaps upon the face of the earth, before our eyes, we must contend, that all the recommendations of any Government are not such as its subjects are always disposed to follow; and that it is this which forms the difference between servility and independence, that the one will lead to the admiration of any thing done by Superior Authority, *because* of the source from which it emanates, the other will judge of questions on their abstract merits, without reference to the rank or power of those by whom they are decided.

In conclusion. We do not see what those who have been the most violent on the subject of abstract rights and elective franchise can gain by following the Editor's simple recommendation of a frequent perusal of this decision of the Supreme Government. They will find in it nothing either confirming or abrogating any abstract rights: and if that Editor had read it as frequently as he would seem to wish others to do, or if he had read it only once *attentively*, he would have found. First, That it discloses the fact of the unwillingness or the backwardness of the party in possession of certain rights to risk the issue of an Arbitration. Secondly, That the want of this mutual consent to such an appeal is assigned by the Government as its reason for deliberating on what was most desirable, since their hands were thus fettered from doing what might have been most just. And Thirdly, That it expresses a hope that all will remain quiet until the Authorities at home shall apply a Remedy to the Defects of the existing System.

To this last desire of the Governor General in Council, we shall cordially adhere. We conceive that that Council has done its duty, in recommending what it deemed most desirable, and frankly explaining why it could not authoritatively interfere. We shall hope that we have done ours, in stating as frankly our opinions on the subject from first to last. And we recommend to the Committee, who have also performed their duty, in acquitting themselves of the trust reposed in them by the Public, on whose behalf they have acted, to deliver up their trust, with an acknowledgment of thanks to the Hundred and Eighty Constituents, who, out of a body of Four Hundred clamorous Citizens, were found not ashamed to support with their signatures, claims for which they honestly contended with their voices, and who have recorded their sentiments, without shrinking from responsibility or cringing for reward.

## Irrigation.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

Sir,

Curiosity led me to the Hooghly Nursery, to ascertain by what contrivance the 50 biggahs of Land are irrigated, knowing that rich soil, shade, and water, are the cause of luxuriant vegetation in this country, and that a command of this essential is absolutely necessary.

It is as follows: the land has four tanks, which are filled to river high water mark, by means of earthen pipes, 19 inches in diameter; in each tank is one of two double casting stands, the uppermost communicates water to cisterns in each square, by means of pipes, and likewise supplies the drains erected on one side of the wall, which inclose the raised bed; those drains have small gutters at every six feet distance, which are closed at pleasure.

Now, as water seeks its level, it follows that when the highest reservoirs are full, the rest are likewise filled sufficiently for communicating water to any place within the squares.

These reservoirs and drains admit of receiving one or more Syphons, which supply an engine or forcing pump with water, distributing its showers on the espaliers, and their elevated beds; they also serve to attract numerous destructive insects, by placing a lamp there; in during the night, and fully answer every expectation.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Banks of the Hooghly.



## Monsieur De Savignac.

In the Asiatic Mirror of Wednesday last, is the following short paragraph:—

"We are authorized to state, that the Ticket of Admission to the Fancy Ball, given to the Marchioness of Hastings, was not engraved by Monsieur Savignac, but by a Native, from a Drawing made by a celebrated Artist of this Presidency."

Our being aware of the authority on which this paragraph rests compels us to admit that the Editor was perfectly justified in penning it; but on the other hand, as we conceive that its tendency goes to deprive an Artist of great promise, of the merit which is really his due, and may also leave an impression that he had assumed to himself the credit of executing a Work done by another, who was thus compelled, in justification of his claim, to make this public recrimination. we have thought it right to detail the circumstances of the case, for the accuracy of which, we may premise we have the authority of the professional Artist who furnished a portion of the first rough design,—of the Amateur Artist, who completed this and made the finished Drawing,—of our own Native Engraver, who executed the rough outline,—and of Mons. De Savignac, who finished the beautiful Plate from which the impressions were taken.

The facts were these. When the Rough Design had been suggested, (for it could hardly be said to have been sketched,) the Gentleman to whose taste the Design itself is chiefly due, and to whose skill the Finished Drawing entirely owed its perfection, transmitted the Drawing to Monsieur De Savignac, who willingly engaged to engrave the Plate, after the outline should have been cut in, and the written characters executed by some one more accustomed to that branch of labour than himself. The Gentleman to whom he made this request, knowing the fact of our having an Engraver permanently attached to the Establishment of the Calcutta Journal, who had improved his talents considerably by successive efforts in that line, applied to us for his assistance, which being readily granted, the Native Engraver commenced his work, cut in the outline of the Drawing only, and the written characters, and then returned it to Monsieur De Savignac, in the most skeleton and unfinished state, leaving that Artist to give to it the delicate shading and highly wrought finish, which the Plate ultimately presented.

Every one who knows any thing of the higher branch of Engraving, must be aware that a more outline from a correct and highly finished Drawing, although a very essential part of the whole, is yet a very insignificant one, when compared to the task of filling up, and finishing the Plate, for which the possession of accurate taste, deep skill, and extensive practical knowledge, are absolutely requisite to produce excellence.

Many of our best Engravers, who have claimed, and received the highest praise for their Works, have been known never to touch a Plate, until the outline had been etched by Artists of superior note, and made ready by them for the finishing touch of their graver. The outline engraving is in fact the mere mechanical part of the Art, which requires only a correct eye, and a steady hand, to be executed as well by a Native of inferior talents, as by an European of the greatest celebrity.

Under these circumstances, therefore, whatever merit the Plate of this Admission Ticket possessed, is justly due to Monsieur De Savignac, and to him only.

With a knowledge of all these facts before us, we were right in stating, as we did in our report of the Entertainment at the Town Hall, that the execution of this Engraving did honor to the talents of Monsieur de Savignac, and for this we contend still.

The modesty of this promising Artist, is however equal to his skill; and we can no more refrain from giving an example of this than we could withhold from him our tribute of praise for the other. On perceiving in the Calcutta Journal, his name associated with the mention of the good taste of the Design as well as the excellence of the Engraving, he did not sufficiently separate them, apparently, in his mind, but conceived that he had been unjustly awarded praise, for that in which he had no share; while he pushed his scruples still farther as it regarded the Engraving only, and conceived that he could not take to himself the merit even of this, as he had only executed the ornamental part, forgetting that this was the most essential of the whole.

Monsieur De Savignac, accordingly wrote to the Editor of the Mirror, desiring him, if he should copy the article from the Calcutta Journal, regarding the Fancy Ball, not to mention his name as the

Author of the Admission Ticket, as it had been engraved by a Native, from a Drawing of ———, and he assigns to us as his reason for so doing, a fear that he should be thought to receive tacitly a praise which he did not conceive to be wholly his own, inasmuch as he thought whatever merit it possessed as a Production of Art, was chiefly due to the taste and talent of the Gentleman by whom it was designed and drawn.

If we have placed the merits of Monsieur De Savignac in a right point of view, our end in detailing these circumstances, is sufficiently attained.

## Expedition to the Persian Gulph.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

A writer in your Journal of Wednesday last, who subscribes himself A FRIEND TO MERIT ON EITHER SIDE OF INDIA, has intruded himself on the notice of the Public, and commented on the remarks made in one of your Papers on the equipment of the Transports proceeding from Bombay, on the Expedition to the Persian Gulph.

I am as well acquainted with the climate in the Gulph of Persia, at least, as those persons to whom the equipment of that Expedition was necessarily delegated; and if any man who has the good of his Country at heart, can for a moment suppose that Transports going on a most important service, and likely to be opposed by a brave and enterprising enemy, may be unnecessarily crowded, permit me to state that the Persian Gulph is the very last place in which such an experiment should be tried; and to assure him that the remarks contained in your Journal on the subject, appeared to me dictated by candour, and supported by facts.

Had the FRIEND TO MERIT ON EITHER SIDE OF INDIA, disapproved any part of the statements given by you, he might have had some shadow of excuse for saying, that although he admitted the precedence of Calcutta over the other Presidencies, he could not admit any pretension to superior wisdom, energy, or discernment.

I am not aware, nor do I believe, that any such pre-eminence of talent has ever been claimed here; and permit me to inform him, that in this *Proud Emporium*, to use his own words, a degree of liberality, and devotion, with the most ardent zeal to promote our Country's welfare on every emergency, prevails in a manner not to be surpassed, and but seldom equalled in any other part of His Majesty's Eastern Dominions.

His empty boast that Bombay is the only efficient Naval Station, shall not avail him, unless he can unequivocally prove its present efficiency; although, to show that the remarks in your Journal on the equipment of the Transports are groundless, he artfully travels back to the superior condition of the Transports employed on the Expedition to the Red Sea, in 1800, and to the Isle of France and Java, in 1810 & 11.

The FRIEND TO MERIT, might as well have informed us, that when Bombay was given to the Crown of England, by Portugal; that His Majesty, Charles the 2nd, established a Naval Force there, for its protection; which Force, since its being held by the East India Company, has been denominated the Bombay Marine, and appertains to the East India Company; but such information would no more have proved that the Bombay Marine was as efficient and useful a Corps as that raised and maintained by Charles the 2nd for the defence of that Island, than it goes to prove the Bombay Marine now, as efficient and useful as it most unquestionably was in 1805.

I most readily admit the superior equipment of the Ships employed as Transports on the Expedition to the Red Sea; and it may not be amiss to state that one Division of Transports proceeded from Bombay on that occasion, conveyed by a Frigate belonging to the Bombay Marine, of 50 Guns,—such was the Ship then provided as a Convoy from that Naval Station; while another Frigate, belonging to the Bombay Marine, and six smaller Cruisers, were cruising at the same period in the Red Sea;—a Ship carrying 30 Guns was cruising in the Eastern Seas;—and one of 20 Guns stationed in the bay of Bengal;—besides a considerable number in the Persian Gulph and other parts of India.

Such was the Force of the Bombay Marine, in 1800, when Mr. Dundas was Superintendent; and the efficiency of the vessels, as Cruisers, and the devotion and zeal of the Officers, may be attributed to the ability, discernment, and liberal policy which governed the com-

duct of that Gentleman. His meritorious conduct, which will long be remembered by the Corps, was acknowledged by his Superiors in Europe, and he was rewarded by the appointment of Governor of Prince of Wales Island, where he sacrificed, in the service of his Country, a constitution already broken by energy and exertion.

The Transports of the Expedition to the Isle of France and Java, were, I believe, equipped under the superintendence and direction of that able and amiable man, Mr W. Taylor Money, who held the situation of Superintendent of Marine for several years, with equal credit to himself and advantage to his Country; his retirement from the Public Service, was no less a source of regret to the Officers of the Marine Corps, than of misfortune to the public interests.—With talents the most splendid, he possessed an activity of body and mind, which afforded him no leisure while in the Service; every hour of his time was devoted to the Public; he undertook cheerfully business of every description, and he always performed it well; he infused a portion of his own spirit, energy, and pride, into the breasts of those employed under his authority, and confided in ability and worth, wherever he found it; he had no illiberal prejudices to gratify, and the best recommendation for his favour and support, was zeal and activity.

To the foresight and discernment of that Gentleman, the Public are principally indebted for the conservation of the Forests on the western side of India, and the preservation of the teak timber, so valuable to Great Britain; while the construction of new Docks, which were much wanted at Bombay, as well as many other important improvements in the Naval Yards there, may be attributed to the energy and zeal of that valuable man, who had no trifling obstacles to encounter, but his public spirit and perseverance surmounted them all.

To enumerate the objects which claim our admiration, would be to detail the transactions of his administration as Superintendent, from the day of his arrival in India, to that of his resignation. Envy may revile, and self-interest seek to blacken it, but his fame, as a public servant, will survive every effort to blast it, in spite of all the efforts of low, and little minds; and the attachment of the Marine Corps to his name, after his retirement, testifies the high sense entertained of his virtues and worth, while their affection does honour to their gratitude.

Under such management, can it excite wonder, that the equipment of Transports employed on those Expeditions, were properly provided, or that the troops had sufficient room allotted them? It is, however, rather wonderful, that the FRIEND OF MERIT, on EITHER SIDE OF INDIA, should have quoted the superior equipment of those Expeditions, as a proof of their performances at present; it would, I think, have been fortunate for the cause he advocates, if he had not reminded us of their excellence! We can have no objection, however, to the comparison, for *Improbis aliena virtus semper formidolosa est.*

In your Saturday's Journal, I observe that three Transports, having on board 1146 men, have lately sailed, to join the Expedition to the Persian Gulph, under the convoy of the Hon. Company's Brig Vestal, which vessel is, I believe, about 160 tons, and mounts 10 or 12 guns. The competency of such convoy, to protect a charge of such importance, requires no comment, and I shall content myself with putting a few Queries, as to the efficiency of that convoy, diminutive as it is.

Considering that our Ports are now crowded with British Seamen, seeking employment, I do not expect to be informed that European Seamen cannot be obtained, on an occasion, where the credit of the Company's arms, and the cause of humanity equally demand an efficient equipment. Unless the FRIEND TO MERIT will answer unequivocally the few simple questions I shall put, I fear the boasted efficiency of his Naval Station will appear ridiculous in the estimation of Naval men, and transmute the blush to the cheeks of those whose defence he has espoused, if blush they can.

Has the Vestal, which mounts but 10 or 12 guns, two Europeans to a gun, including her Commander and Officers? or has she only a complement of 23 Europeans, in total 16 Sepoys and 27 Lascars? I feel authorized in putting the above question, in consequence of that vessel having been appointed a short time ago, to convoy three valuable merchant ships up the Persian Gulph, when she had only 23 Europeans on board, and had scarcely sufficient powder to fire 15 salutes; of course exercising with powder was hardly to be expected, and the use of her artillery in her defence was limited, by the quantity of ammunition to the slightest skirmish.

Any Professional man of the least feeling can picture to himself the miserable condition of her Commander so circumstanced. Fortunately, however, in representing the wretched condition of his vessel to the Commander of The Hon'ble Company's Cruiser, Tiegumouth, which vessel he fell in with at the entrance of the Gulph on her return to Bombay, he obtained 2 or 3 barrels of powder, which quantity would

not have been spared from the Tiegumouth, had she not been quitting the Gulph, as her store was almost as limited as that of the Cruiser, affording nominal convoy to 3 valuable merchantmen.

However wretched the protection offered by such a vessel as the Vestal, so pitifully equipped, it was infinitely superior to the condition of that identical vessel, when proceeding up the Gulph of Persia with important Dispatches from the Supreme Government of India, some time ago.

The FRIEND OF MERIT ON EITHER SIDE OF INDIA will, I trust, excuse me if I attempt to state the condition of that vessel on the occasion alluded to; if any part of my statement admits, of correction, I shall feel obliged by his exhibiting it, and it would really be a source of gratification to me if the circumstance I am about to relate could be clearly disproved.

The Honorable Company's Brig Vestal, being under orders to proceed with Dispatches to Bussora, her then Commander, Lieutenant Phillips, was directed to receive on board a certain number of bales belonging to Merchants of Bombay, on freight.

That Officer represented to the proper Authority, the incompetency of his vessel to carry any cargo, from the great difficulty of stowing away provisions and water sufficient for the crew; his objection, however, was overruled, and it was intimated that when the Public Service required it, some sacrifice of convenience must be made; the bales were received on board, and that Officer, sooner than deprive the crew, already over-crowded, of any part of their limited accommodation, stowed the bales in his own cabin, and the Honorable Company received about 160 or 180 rupees freight for the same! This circumstance occurred long subsequent to the resignation of Mr. Money; it could never have occurred in his time; but the precise date of it I am not acquainted with.

The Vestal is a small low beautiful Brig, very sharp below, and having a remarkably small hold; her deck for the accommodation of her crew extends only one eighth from forward, and she may be considered deep with about 2 months water and 3 months provisions on board, which I should deem the utmost extent of her capacity.

Let me now ask the FRIEND TO MERIT, if he be a Naval Man, what is his opinion of the fitness or safety of such a vessel to proceed with Dispatches, stuffed with bales, through an intricate navigation, infested with Pirates of no common description? Was it possible to conceive that by such a measure, the Vestal, which was a remarkably fast sailer would be improved in her sailing? or that, by converting her into a Merchantman, a greater portion of martial ardour was to be expected in the event of attack? or was the sum of 160 or 180 rupees, paid as freight, a sufficient inducement to supersede the expeditious transmission of Dispatches, on which the fate of British India might have depended.

If such reasons fall not within the verge of probability, where shall we look for the motives which induced such a measure? I can imagine them, but shall reserve the description for a future occasion, unless the FRIEND OF MERIT will save me the trouble.

I am fully aware that such an expedient will not be resorted to again, either on the Vestal or any other of the Honorable Company's Cruisers, a recent act of the Legislature having prohibited it; and any Cruiser which shall be so employed hereafter, will be a lawful prize to any of His Majesty's Ships, whose Commander will take the trouble to seize her.

In offering the foregoing remarks, I beg to declare that nothing is more foreign to my intention than to throw the slightest reflection on the Officers of the Marine Establishment at Bombay; I am not unacquainted with their merits, or their sufferings; but the efficiency of a Corps must depend on Superior Authority, and it is sufficiently painful for Officers employed on Military Service, to be fettered by want of means, or to be blamed for the want of preparation, beyond their control.

In 1798, a Subscription was set on foot in England, and afterwards in this Country, towards the support of the Expenses of the War with France. Most or all of the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Marine Servants, aided the Subscription; but a Captain of the Bombay Marine, subscribed the whole of his Pay during the War; he stood a solitary instance of such devotion in the Company's Service, and continuing to serve, sacrificed his life in their cause. If any Officer belonging to the Marine was at present to make such an offer, I should think it probable his friends would deem him a fit subject for the Insane Hospital.

I am, Sir,

Calcutta, Dec. 13, 1819.

Your obedient Servant,

A PROPRIETOR OF EAST INDIA STOCK.



## Government Orders.

*General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.*

**FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 4, 1819**

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Brevet-Captain James Arrow to be Barrack Master of Fort William, vice Lamb, who exchanges.

Lieutenant Thomas Lamb to be Barrack Master of the 2d or Berhampore Division, vice Arrow, who exchanges.

Lieutenant Hugh Laird Barnett, of the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate as Barrack Master of Fort William, during the absence of Captain Arrow, or until further orders.

Surgeon W. A. Venour to the Medical Depot at Cawnpore, vice Surgeon Law, selected for the Office of Deputy Superintending Surgeon, with the Troops proceeding to Mhow.

Surgeon Smith of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate as Surgeon to the Civil Station of Moorsabad, during the absence of Surgeon Grant.

Major Charles Stuart, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for Ten Months from Bengal.

The leave of absence granted by the Lieutenant Governor at Fort Malborough to Captain Methven, of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to make a voyage to Sea, for the benefit of his health, for Six Months, from the date of his embarkation, is confirmed by His Lordship in Council.

Sergeant Major Garret Segaman, of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the benefit of the Pension established by Minutes of Council, dated the 11th of January, 1797 and permitted to draw his stipend at Barrackpore.

### MEMORANDUM.

In General Orders of the 1st of May last, promulgating Appointments in the Ordnance Commissariat, for "Sergeant James Batson to be Sub-Conductor of Ordnance" read "Sergeant John Batson," &c.

Private John Ward, a Pensioner on the Establishment of Bombay, is permitted to reside and draw his Stipend at Dinapore.

**FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 7, 1819.**

Major Archibald Watson of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to return to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant Stedman of the 7th Regiment of Light Cavalry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from Palmetto, the leave of absence granted to that Officer in General Orders of the 3d of June last, permitting him to visit that place on his private affairs, is extended for Four Months, on account of his health, from the 1st of February 1820, when his present leave will expire.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the General Department, under date the 3d instant, to appoint Lieutenant Thos. Lamb to the situation of Deputy Post Master at Berhampore, vice Captain Arrow.

It being considered unnecessary, to retain an Assistant Adjutant General, with the Force commanded by Major General Sir David Ochterlony, His Lordship in Council is pleased to abolish that appointment.

The Brigade Major at Kurnaul, will proceed under the orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and join the Head Quarters of the Division at Dehli, and the duties of the former Cantonment be carried on by a Station Staff Officer, as provided for in such cases by the Regulations of the service.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, November 27, 1819.*

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

8th Dragoons—Cornet McMurdo, from date of embarkation, for 2 years, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

59th Foot—Brevet Major Halford, ditto, for 1 year, ditto ditto.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, November 29, 1819.*

Ensign Booth, of H. M. 87th Regiment, has leave to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, November 30, 1819.*

At a General Court Martial assembled at Bombay, on the 20th day of September, 1819, and continued by adjournments until the 27th day of the same Month, Captain William Hinde, of H. M. 65th Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge, preferred at his own request, viz.

For conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman in the following instances:

1st.—"In having wilfully asserted a Falschood, on the Morning of the 3d August, 1819; regarding some Toasts, said to have been given at a party where Lieutenant J. R. Stepney was the evening before."

2d.—"In having submitted to be accused, in a manner which he could not possibly misunderstand, of Falschood, at the Public Mess Table of his Regiment, on the evening of the 3d August, 1819, without having taken any steps whatever to vindicate his character, until he was induced to do so, by a Note, which he received from the Mess Committee of his Regiment, on the evening of the 5th August."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what the Prisoner has brought forward on his defence, are of opinion, that the Prisoner, Captain W. Hinde, is not guilty of "Conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having wilfully asserted a Falschood, on the Morning of the 3d August, 1819, regarding some Toasts, said to have been given at a party where Lieutenant J. R. Stepney was the evening before."—and they do therefore fully acquit him of the same. The Court are further of opinion, that the 2d instance of the Charge preferred against the Prisoner Captain W. Hinde, has not been proved, and they do therefore acquit him of the same."

Which Sentence was approved and confirmed by Major General Bailie, Commanding the Forces at Bombay.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief directs, that the foregoing Order be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th November, 1819.*

At a General Court Martial assembled in the Castle of Surat, under the Presidency of Bombay, on Wednesday the 15th day of September, 1819, and continued by adjournments, until the 25th day of the same month, Private Charles Moore of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Dragoons, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge, viz.

"For highly irregular, and unsoldierlike conduct, subversive of all Military Discipline, in addressing during the absence of Captain Donald McNeal (the Captain of his Troop) shortly after that Officer's departure from the Regiment, a letter, or paper dated 29th March, 1819, to Lieutenant Carew, the Officer in temporary charge of his Troop, containing scandalous reflexions on the proceedings of two General Courts Martial, respectively assembled at Baroda, on the 23d June, and 24th November, 1817, and also gross aspersions on the characters of Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope, Captain McNeal, and Surgeon Martin, in open contempt of the sentences of said General Courts Martial, and of the opinion of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, as expressed in general Orders, 23d February, 1818;" upon which Charge, the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered what has appeared in support of the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner Charles Moore, Private in H. M. 17th Dragoons, has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of the whole of the crime laid to his Charge, with the exception of making scandalous reflexions on the General Courts Martial, which assembled at Baroda, on the 24th November, 1817, which being in breach of the Articles of War, in such cases made and provided, does sentence him the said Charles Moore, to suffer one month's solitary confinement, in such place as the Commanding Officer of the Forces may be pleased to direct."

Which Sentence was confirmed by Major General Bailie, Commanding the Forces at Bombay.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief directs, that the foregoing Order be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON; Col. A. G.

## Domestic Occurrences.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 11th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Hugh Ferguson, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Ann French.

At Bombay, on the 22nd of November, Samuel Goddard, Quarter Master-Sergeant on the Pension List of Tanuah, to Francis Moss.

## BIRTHS.

On the 15th instant, the Lady of T. Bracken, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 12th instant, the Lady of James Jameson, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 5th instant, the Lady of A. A. Ogg, Esq. of a Son.

At Agra, on the 2nd instant, the Lady of Captain Ralph Henry Sneyd, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, and Commanding the Agra Nujeib Battalion, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 26th of November, Mrs. Cook, of a Son.

## DEATHS.

On the 11th instant, the infant Son of G. J. Siddons, Esq. of the Civil Service.

On the 11th instant, Mr. Willoughby Garden, aged 21 years.

On the 12th instant, Mrs. Aline Maria Miller, aged 23 years.

On the 14th instant, Miss Refume Rose Collett, Daughter of Mr. T. Collett, aged 3 days.

On the 23rd of November, in Camp near Mundisore, Captain Samuel J. Bacon, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry.

At Copergaum, on the 11th of November, Lieut. George Roe, 1st Batt. 8th Bombay N. I.

On the 16th of November, on his journey from Aurangabad to Bombay, Assistant Surgeon John Llewellyn, aged 29 years.

On the 29th of November, at Colabah, George William Mignan, Esq. a Colonel on the retired List of the H. C's. Army of this Presidency, aged 65 years.

At Madras, on the 23rd of November, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends, William Somerville Mitchell, M. D. Honorable Company's Naturalist and Botanist on this Establishment; a Gentleman eminently distinguished for Literary and Scientific attainments, and the most amiable unassuming manners.

At Madras, on the 27th of November, Major J. H. Baber, of the Honorable Company's Service, aged 55 years, cut off in the prime of life; most deplorably lamented by his disconsolate widow, and sincerely regretted by his relations and friends.

At Chindrapettah, on the 27th of November, after a short illness, in the 36th year of his age, Sahabady Moudeliar, manager of the Stamp Office. The amiable disposition and affable manners which this man had possessed, gained him the love and esteem of all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. By this premature death, the loss has been felt in a more severe and inconsolable manner, by his parents and relations, and by his friends, as a worthy member of society.

In October last, at the Isle of France, Mr. William Boyce, of Bombay. On board the Carmarthen, at Sea, on the 4th of November, Mrs. Anne Boyce.

## Shipping Intelligence.

## CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

(None)

## CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Dec. 10	Augustus	Amren.	S. Todd	Salem
11	Ludwig	Danish	A. N. Beck	Copenhagen
12	Tagus	British	J. Stewart	Padang
14	Mabe de la Bourdonnaye	French	R. Morin	St. Malo

## BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Nov. 16	Fox	British	J. C. Batta	Colombo	Aug. 26
17	Bhowaney	Arab	Dawood	Bancote	
23	Carmarthen	British	J. Ross	Isle of France	Oct. 10

## BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Nov. 16	Orient	British	W. Reynolds	Persian Gulph
16	Upton Castle	British	T. J. Atkinson	Persian Gulph
16	Conde de Rio Pardo	British	H. Beyts	Persian Gulph
16	Francis Warden	British	J. Stutely	Persian Gulph
17	Enterprize	British	P. Bayros	Cochin
17	Musqueton	Arab	Bhador	Porebunder
18	Sylph	British	C. Wright	Sarat
18	Bhawaney	Arab	Dawood	Bancote
19	Samarang	British	J. K. Durant	Pulo Penang
20	Marquis of Hastings	British	C. Arkole	England

## Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current.)

Cotton, Cutchora,	per maund	17 12	a	18 3
Grain, Rice, Patna,		3 10	a	3 12
Patchery, 1st,		2 8	a	2 12
2d,		2 4	a	2 6
Moongy, 1st,		1 11	a	1 12
2d,		1 10	a	1 11
Ballum, 1st,		1 10	a	1 11
Indigo, Blue,		160	0	0
Blue and Purple,		145	0	150 0
Purple,		140	0	145 0
Purple and Violet,		135	0	140 0
Violet,		125	0	130 0
Violet and Copper,		110	0	120 0

Cotton.—We have heard of nothing having been done in this article since our last, with the exception of a small purchase at our quotation.

Indigo.—The Sales during the week have been limited, most of the foreign purchasers being now out of the market; our quotations, however, are fully maintained, which may partly be accounted for by the Company being likely to become purchasers, although we understand the quantity they are likely to take will not be considerable.

The importation of Indigo, during the present Season to the 1st instant, was 46,177 factory maunds, that of last year, to the same period, was 25,000 factory maunds.

Grain.—The alterations in this are very inconsiderable.

Piece Goods.—The only alterations we have to notice in these are, Fy-mabad Mahmoodies, and Allahabad Cossahs, which have fallen three to five rupees per corgie.

Salt Petre and Sugar—Are without alteration.

Black Tin—It will be seen has advanced considerably.

(From the Bombay Price Current of the 24th of November.)

Cotton, Ahmoed,	per candy of 21 maunds or 7 cwt.	210	0
Ahmoed Toomil,		240	0
Bowmaghur,		190	0
Bowmaghur Toomil,		205	0
Limree Wudwan,		185	0
Limree Toomil,		210	0
Kutch,		190	0
Kutch Toomil,		210	0
Mangroole and Pore,		170	0
Spanish Dollars,	per hundred	220	0
German Crowns,		212	0
Venetians,		490	0
Gubbas,		475	0

Remittance to England at 6 months, . . . . . 2s 2d per rupee

Freight to England, dead weight, . . . . . £4 per ton

Loose Freight, . . . . . £5 per ton

Exchange on Calcutta, Bombay Rs. 109 per 100 Sa. Rq. on Madras.

## Statement of Shipping in the River Hooghly, on the 1st of Dec. 1819.

	Vessels	Tons
Honorable Company's Ships,	6	5,624
Honorable Company's Chartered Ships,	6	2,661
Free Traders,	17	8,426
Country Ships for Great Britain,	4	2,194
Country Ships, employed in Country Trade,	36	9,297
Vessels for Sale, or wanting Freight,	37	17,769
American Vessels,	9	2,589
French Vessels,	6	2,467
Portuguese Vessels,	5	2,750
Danish Vessels,	2	1,356
Arabian Vessels,	14	5,470
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>60,336</b>

Free Traders in the River, on the 1st of December 1818, 34 17,380

Free Traders in the River on the 1st December 1819, 17 8,426

## Passengers.

Per Carmarthen, from London for Bombay.

Mrs. Boyce, died November 4th, Master Boyce, Miss Bathfield, Capt. Ogilvie, M. E., Mrs. Ogilvie, Miss M. Hopworth, Messrs. Hughes, Martin, Palmer, Corseilis, Hopkins, Livesay, Bird, Hubbard: Cadets; Lieutenant Elwen, H. C. Marine.

Per Marquis of Hastings, from Bombay for England.

Captain Arrow and family, Mr. J. Leckie.